

Path to Dharma

தர்ம நெறி



News Letter

24

செய்தி மடல்

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December

2009

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கேஷத்திர (வயல்) விநாயக ஆலயம்,
ஸ்ரீ முன்னேஸ்வரம், சிலாபம், ஸ்ரீ லங்கா.

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Sri Sankar Publications

December

2009

டிசெம்பர்

Editorial.

Many readers of 'Path to Dharma', the periodical published, by Kshethra Vinayaka Temple, Sri Munneswaram, Chilaw, Sri Lanka, are very happy that the opinion section is opened to convey their views on the matter that are published in this monthly magazine.

Diverse views are spoken on the norm of the publications, out of which only a few selected analysis are published due to the lack of space.

The key endeavor of this publication is to communicate understanding the knowledge connected to Hinduism fundamentally by responses to the issues and doubts raised by the anxious readers. As mentioned earlier these issues are distributed freely.

I am very much thankful to th the readers of 'Path to Dharma', periodical, who are giving me enormous advise and encouragement in bringing out this issues.

B.S.Sarma,

Kshethra Vinayaka Temple, Sri Munneswaram, Chilaw, Sri Lanka. December.2009

Dear Sarma,

I and my friends who are interested in Hinduism got hrough your magazine "The Path to Dharma. You are really doing a great service to all Hindus and non Hindus who are interested in knowing the ancient and well defined religoius system in the world. I want you to give the transliteration and translation of Sri Ganesha a Ashtottara Namavali in English. May God bless you with long life.

Amith Kumar, France

Dear Mr.Sarma,

It is once again my proud privilege to read the magazine "path to Dharma" sent to me via e-mail attachment. Your work actually speaks the truth of your work and endorses your subject prowess. I and my friends learn more about Hindu religion every time when I read the articles in your esteemed magazines the 'Path to Dharma'.

Please store the whole lot of the materials that you have produced so far in these publications in the electronic form and place them in an orderly manner so that you can make this as a wonderful and meaningful book soon.

Thanks and with best regards

Deepa Bhai Victoria,Australia.

Dear Mr.Sarma,

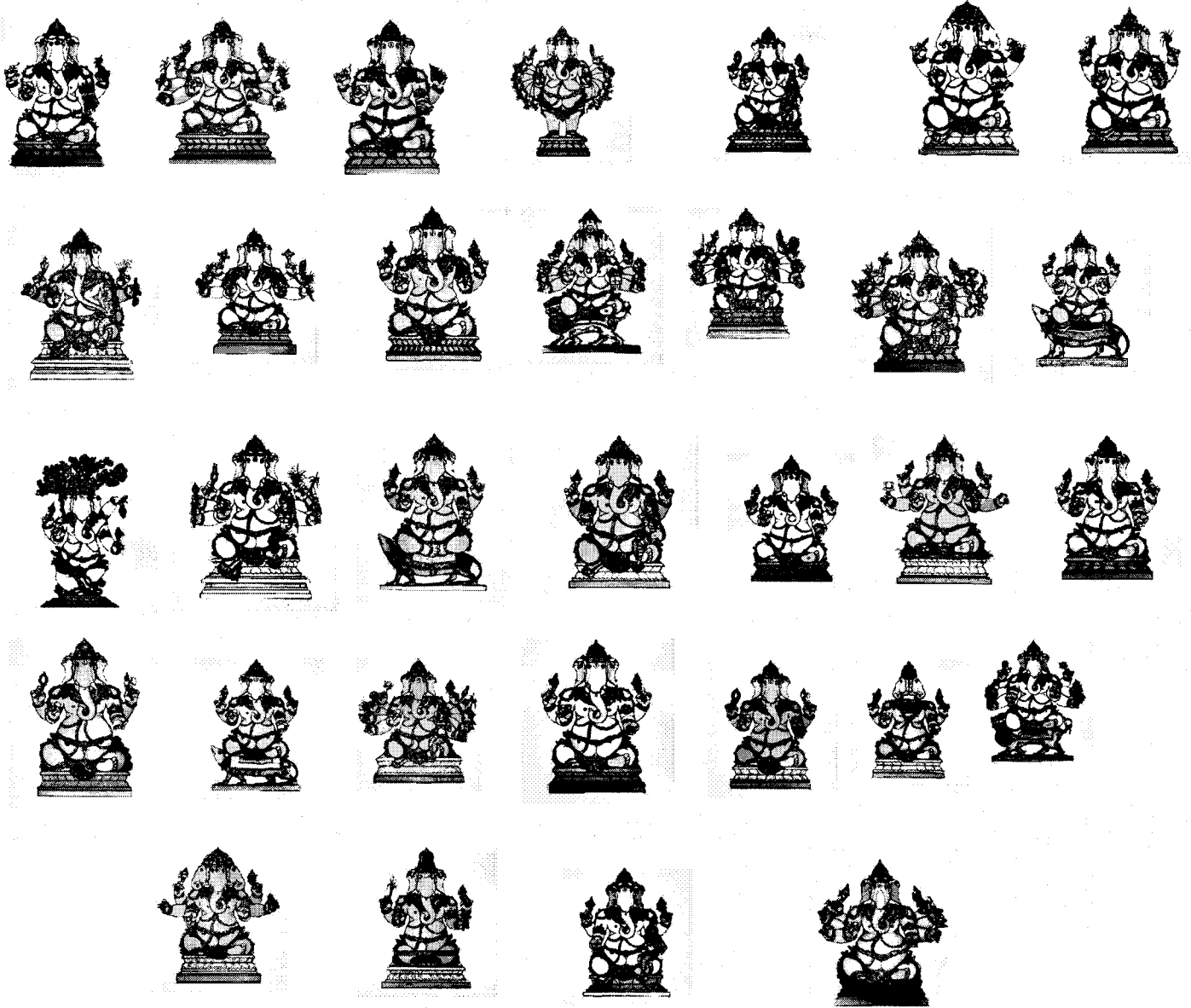
I received your magazine "The Path to Dharma . I and all our relations get to know the real insight of Hindu religion by going through these magazines We sent our opinions about these issues.Do not include puranic and ithihasa mythologies too much,instead concentrate more on Vedas and Upanishad philosophies in explaining the facts about Hinduism.May God bless you for your sincere services without expecting anything on return for your services.

Thanking you,

Ajay,U.K.

1. Explain the 32 forms of Ganapathi ?

The *Mudgala Purana*, cites eight forms of Ganesha, and thirty-two appearances of Ganesha forms which are given below:



- 1.Bala Ganapathi, 2.Taruna Ganapathi,3.Bhakti Ganapathi,,4.Vira Ganapathi,,5.Shakti Ganapathi,6.Dvija Ganapathi
7.Siddhi Ganapathi,,8.Ucchhishta Ganapathi,,9.Vighna Ganapathi,,10.Kshipra Ganapathi,11.Heramba Ganapathi
12.Lakshmi Ganapathi,13.Maha Ganapathi,14.Vijaya Ganapathi,15.Nritya Ganapathi,16.Urdhva Ganapathi
17.Ekakshara Ganapathi,18.Varada Ganapathi,19.Tryakshara Ganapathi,20.Kshipra Prasada Ganapathi
21.Haridra Ganapathi,22.Ekadanta Ganapathi,23.Srishti Ganapathi,24.Uddanda Ganapathi,25.Rinamochana Ganapathi
26.Dhundhi Ganapathi,27.Dvimukha Ganapathi,,28.Trimukha Ganapathi,29.Sinha Ganapathi,30.Yoga Ganapathi
31.Durga Ganapathi,32.Sankatahara Ganapathi.

1.Bala Ganapathi

Bala Ganapathi is "the Childlike" God of golden hue. In His hands He holds a banana, mango, sugar cane and jackfruit, all representing the earth's abundance and fertility. His trunk garners His favorite sweet, the *modaka*.

2.Taruna Ganapathi

Eight-armed, Taruna Ganapathi, "the Youthful," holds a noose and goad, *modaka*, wood apple, rose apple, His broken tusk, a sprig of paddy and a sugar cane stalk. His brilliant red color reflects the blossoming of youth.

3.Bhakti Ganapathi

Shining like the full moon during harvest season and garlanded with flowers, Bhakti Ganapathi, dear to devotees, is indeed pleasant to look upon. He holds a banana, a mango, coconut and a bowl of sweet *payasa* pudding.

4.Vira Ganapathi

The "Valiant Warrior," Vira Ganapathi, assumes a commanding pose. His 16 arms bristle with weapons, symbols of mind powers: a goad, discus, bow, arrow, sword, shield, spear, mace, a battleaxe, a trident and more.

5.Shakti Ganapathi

Four-armed and seated with one of His shaktis on His knee, Shakti Ganapathi, "the Powerful," of orange-red hue, guards the householder. He holds a garland, noose and goad, and bestows blessings with the *abhaya mudra*.

6.Dvija Ganapathi

Four-headed Dvija Ganapathi, "the Twice-born," is moon-like in color. Holding a noose, a goad, an *ola* leaf scripture, a staff, water vessel and a his japa beads, He reminds one and all of the urgency for disciplined striving.

7.Siddhi Ganapathi

Golden-yellow Siddhi Ganapathi, "the Accomplished," is the epitome of achievement and self-mastery. He sits comfortably holding a bouquet of flowers, an axe, mango, sugar cane and, in His trunk, a tasty sesame sweet.

8.Ucchhishta Ganapathi

Ucchhishta Ganapathi is "Lord of Blessed Offerings" and guardian of culture. Of blue complexion and six-armed, He sits with His Shakti, holding a vina, pomegranate, blue lotus flower, japa *mala* and a sprig of fresh paddy.

9.Vighna Ganapathi

Vighna Ganapathi, "Lord of Obstacles," is of brilliant gold hue and bedecked in jewels. His eight arms hold a noose and goad, tusk and *modaka*, conch and discus, a bouquet of flowers, sugar cane, flower arrow and an axe.

10.Kshipra Ganapathi

Handsome, red-hued Kshipra Ganapathi, "Quick-acting" giver of boons, displays His broken tusk, a noose, goad and a sprig of the *kalpavriksha* (wish-fulfilling) tree. In His uplifted trunk He holds a tiny pot of precious jewels.

11.Heramba Ganapathi

Five-faced, white in color, Heramba Ganapathi, "Protector of the Weak," rides a big lion. He extends the gestures of protection and blessing while holding a noose, japa beads, axe, hammer, tusk, garland, fruit and *modaka*.

12.Lakshmi Ganapathi

Lakshmi Ganapathi, pure white giver of success, sits flanked by Wisdom and Achievement. Gesturing *varada mudra*, He holds a green parrot, a pomegranate, sword, goad, noose, sprig of *kalpavriksha* and a water vessel.

13.Maha Ganapathi

Accompanied by one of His shaktis, "the Great," Maha Ganapathi, is red-complexioned and three-eyed. He holds His tusk, a pomegranate, blue lily, sugar-cane bow, discus, noose, lotus, paddy sprig, mace and a pot of gems.

14.Vijaya Ganapathi

Four-armed, of red hue and riding His resourceful *mushika*, Vijaya Ganapathi is "the Victorious" bestower of success. His insignia are the broken tusk, elephant goad, a noose and a luscious golden mango, His favorite fruit.

15.Nritya Ganapathi

The happy "Dancer," Nritya Ganapathi, is four-armed and golden, with rings on His fingers, holding a tusk, goad, noose and *modaka* sweet. He prances under the *kalpavriksha* tree, epitomizing exuberant activity and joy.

16.Urdhva Ganapathi

Seated with one of His shaktis on His left knee, Urdhva Ganapathi is "the Elevated" Lord of golden hue. In His six hands He holds a sprig of paddy, a lotus, the sugar cane bow, an arrow, His ivory tusk and a blue water lily.

17.Ekakshara Ganapathi

Ekakshara, of "Single-Syllable" (*gam*), is three-eyed, of red complexion and attire. Crescent moon on His crown, He sits in lotus pose upon Mushika, offers the boon-giving gesture and holds a pomegranate, noose and goad.

18.Varada Ganapathi

Varada Ganapathi, "the Boon-Giver with prominent third eye of wisdom, holds a dish of honey, the noose and goad and encloses a pot of jewels in His trunk. His shakti is at His side, and the crescent moon adorns His crown.

19.Tryakshara Ganapathi

Tryakshara Ganapathi, "the Lord of Three Letters" (A-U-M), is gold in color and has fly whiskers in His big floppy ears. He carries the broken tusk, goad, noose and mango and is often seen grasping a sweet *modaka* in His trunk.

20.Kshipra Prasada Ganapathi

Kshipra Prasada Ganapathi, "the Quick Rewarder," presides from a *kusha*-grass throne. His big belly symbolizes the manifest universe. He holds a noose, goad, tusk, lotus, pomegranate and a twig of the wish-fulfilling tree.

21.Haridra Ganapathi

Haridra Ganapathi, the golden one dressed in bright yellow vestments, sits calmly on a posh, regal throne. Along with His tusk and a *modaka*, He wields a noose to hold devotees close and a sharp goad to spur them onward.

22.Ekadanta Ganapathi

Ekadanta, of "Single Tusk," is distinguished by His blue color and sizeable belly. The attributes of this *murti* are an axe for cutting the bonds of ignorance, prayer beads for japa, a *laddu* sweet and the broken right tusk.

23.Srishti Ganapathi

Riding on His docile and friendly mouse, Srishti Ganapathi is the lord of happy "Manifestation." This active God, of red complexion, holds His noose a goad, a perfect mango, and His tusk, representing selfless sacrifice.

24.Uddanda Ganapathi

Uddanda Ganapathi is the bold "Enforcer of Dharma," the laws of being. His ten hands hold a pot of gems, a blue lily, sugar cane, a mace, lotus flower, sprig of paddy, a pomegranate, noose, garland and His broken tusk.

25.Rinamochana Ganapathi

Rinamochana Ganapathi is humanity's liberator from guilt and bondage. His figure of alabaster skin is apparelled in red silks. He bears a noose and a goad, His milk-white tusk and a favorite fruit, the rose apple.

26.Dhundhi Ganapathi

Red-hued Dhundhi Ganapathi, "the Sought After," holds a strand of *rudraksha* beads, His broken tusk, an axe and a small pot of precious gems thought to represent the treasury of awakenings He saves for all ardent devotees.

27.Dvimukha Ganapathi

Dvimukha Ganapathi, called Janus by the Romans, with two divergent faces, sees in all directions. His blue-green form is dressed in red silk. He wears a bejeweled crown and holds a noose, goad, His tusk and a pot of gems.

28. Trimukha Ganapathi

Trimukha Ganapathi, the contemplative "three-faced" Lord of red hue, sits on a golden lotus, telling His beads, holding a noose, goad and vessel of nectar. He gestures protection with a right hand and blessings with a left.

29. Sinha Ganapathi

Sinha Ganapathi, white in color, rides a lion and displays another lion in one hand, symbolizing strength and fearlessness. He also holds a *kalpavriksha* sprig, the vina, a lotus blossom, flower bouquet and a pot of jewels.

30. Yoga Ganapathi

Yoga Ganapathi is absorbed in mantra japa, His knees strapped in meditative pose, hands holding a yoga staff, sugar cane stalk, a noose and prayer beads. His color is like the morning sun. Blue garments adorn His form.

31. Durga Ganapathi

Durga Ganapathi, the "Invincible," waves the flag of victory over darkness. This splendid *murti* is of deep gold hue, dressed in red, holding a bow and arrow, noose and goad, prayer beads, broken tusk and a rose apple.

32. Sankatahara Ganapathi

Sankatahara Ganapathi, "the Dispeller of Sorrow," is of sunlike hue, dressed in blue, and seated on a red lotus flower. He holds a bowl of pudding, a goad and a noose while gesturing the boon-granting *varada mudra*.

2. What is Gayatri Mantra?

A detailed account of Gayatri Mantra is given below;

Aum Bhoor bhuwah swaha
tat savitur varenyam
bhargo devasya dheemahi
dhiyo yo naha prachodayat dhiyo yo na prachodayat

Summary of the Gayatri Mantra

Gayatri Mantra is the prime mantra in Hindu beliefs, instigates perception. Gayatri, mantra have sphere of influence over the five *pranas*, (senses) and protects these five life-forces of those who recite the Gayatri Mantra. Gayatri is referred to as Savitri.

Gayatri Mantra says that "May the Almighty God illuminate our intellect to lead us along the righteous path". The mantra is also a prayer to the "giver of light and life" - the sun (savitur).

Oh God! Thou art the Giver of Life,

Remover of pain and sorrow,

The Bestower of happiness,

Oh! Creator of the Universe,

May we receive thy supreme sin-destroying light,

May Thou guide our intellect in the right direction

Word to Word Meaning of the Gayatri Mantra (which is in Sanskrit)

- 1) Aum = Brahma ;
- 2) bhoor = embodiment of vital spiritual energy(pran) ;
- 3) bhuwah = destroyer of sufferings ;
- 4) swaha = embodiment of happiness ;
- 5) tat = that ;
- 6) savitur = bright like sun ;

- 7) varenyam = best choicest ;
- 8) bhargo = destroyer of sins ;
- 9) devasya = divine ; **(these first nine words describe the glory of God)**
- 10) dheemahi = may imbibe ; **(pertains to meditation)**
- 11) dhiyo = intellect ;
- 12) yo = who ;
- 13) naha = our ;
- 14) prachodayat = may inspire
- 15) "dhiyo yo na prachodayat" is a prayer to God

Hence the Gayatri Mantra personifies the three perceptions of stothra (singing the praise and glory of God), dhyana (meditation) and prarthana (prayer).

Origin, Benefits and Chanting of the Gayatri Mantra

Gayatri Mantra, also known as the "Guru Mantra" or the "Savitri Mantra" is one of the oldest mantras, This mantra is frequently referred to as "the Mother of the Vedas".

In Gayatri Mantra the words arranged in such a manner that the special mantra, not only express the significance but also generate specific power of righteous wisdom through their expression.

The syllables of the mantra are believed to affect positively all the chakras (energy centres) in the human body.

The Upanishads of Hindu religion shows numerous references to the Gayatri Mantra.

Chandogya Upanisad 3.12.1, 2, 5 (Merits of Gayatri)

- Chandogya Upanisad 3.12.1. This whole creation is Gayatri. And the Gayatri is speech - for speech sings (*gayati*) and protects (*trayati*) this entire creation. Gayatri indeed is all this, whatever being exists. Speech indeed is Gayatri; for speech indeed sings and removes fear of all this that exists.
- Chandogya Upanisad 3.12.2. That which is this Gayatri, even that is this earth; for on this earth are all the beings established and they do not transcend it.
- Chandogya Upanisad 3.12.5. This well-known Gayatri is four-footed and sixfold.

Chandogya Upanisad 4.17.1-6 (Derivation of Bhur Bhuvah Svah)

- Chandogya Upanisad 4.17.1. Prajapathi (the progenitor of the worlds) brooded on the three worlds. From them he extracted their essences; fire from the earth, air from the sky and the sun from heaven.
- Chandogya Upanisad 4.17.2. Prajapathi further brooded on these three deities. From them he extracted their essences: the Riks (Rg-veda) from fire, the Yajus-mantras (Yajur-veda) from air, and the Saman (Sama-veda) from the sun.
- Chandogya Upanisad 4.17.3. Prajapathi brooded on the three Vedas. From them he extracted their existences; Bhuh from the Riks, Bhuvah from the Yajus-mantras and Svah from the Samans.
- Chandogya Upanisad 4.17.4-6. Therefore if the sacrifice is rendered defective on account of the Riks (or Yajus or Samans), then with the Mantra 'Bhuh Svaha' (or 'Bhuvah Svaha' or 'Svah Svaha'), the Brahman priest should offer an oblation in the fire. Thus verily, through the essence of the Riks (or Yajus or Samans), through the virility of the Riks (or Yajus or Samans), he makes good the injury of the sacrifice in respect of the Riks (or Yajus or Samans).

Brahadaranyaka Upanisad 5.14.4 (Gayatri as the Guardian)

The Gayatri Mantra is principally based on truth. For truth is based on strength. Strength is breath, and is based on breath. Hence, Gayatri protects (*tra*) the wealth (*gaya*) (the breath!) of those who verbalize it with solemnity and devotion.

Brahadaranyaka Upanisad 5.14.5 (Four 'foots' of the Gayatri)

This verse talks about the abundant resources and wealth contained within the four 'foots' of the Gayatri Mantra.

- The first foot (*aum bhur bhuvah svaha*) is said to be equivalent to the wealth contained in the three worlds put together.
- The second foot (*tat savitur varenyam*) is said to be equivalent to the wealth contained in the three main vedas.

- If one were to receive a gift extending as far as there are living beings, that would equal the third foot (*bhargo devasaya dheemahi*).
- The fourth foot (*dheeyo yo nah prachodyaat*) is based on the glory of the sun, whose power and wealth remains unequaled and unrivaled. Hence, there is no amount of wealth that can equal the fourth foot of the Gayatri.

Gayatri Mantra - Long Form and Praanayama

The complete form (or long form) of the Gayatri Mantra contains an invocation to the seven spheres, followed by the traditional 24-syllable mantra that is most commonly chanted (Details of each syllable can be found in the Gayatri by Words article). The final part of the mantra is an invocation to the Goddess of light to illuminate our path as we move towards higher consciousness.

AUM bhUH, AUM bhuvaH, AUM svaH, AUM mahaH

AUM janaH, AUM tapaH, AUM satyam

AUM tatsaviturvarenyM bhargo devasya dhImahi

dhIyo yo nH prachodayAt.h.

AUM Apo jyotiH rasomRRitaM

brahma bhUR bhuvaH svar AUM..

AUM, the primordial sound, resides in all elements of the universe. It permeates the earth (-bhUH), water (-bhuvaH), fire (-svaH), air (-mahaH), ether (-janaH), intelligence (-tapaH) and consciousness (-satyam). We pay homage to Gayatri, the one who shines like the sun (tat savitur), the one who destroys all our sins through her everlasting and effulgent light. Dear Goddess Gayatri, please illuminate our path towards our higher consciousness and lead us to our true purpose in life. May you shine your light (-jyotiH) in our path so we may partake of the everlasting nectar (rasomRRitaM) of brahman while chanting the primordial sound, AUM!

The Gayatri mantra consists of 24 letters and each of them is related with a specific deity. It begins with the word 'agni' and ends with 'swaha'.

The mantra is as follows---AUM agnervakpunsi yajurvedin jushta somam piba swaha.

The various deities related with the twenty-four letters of Gayatri Mantra is follows.

Deity

1st letter ---- Agni

2nd letter ---- Vayu

3rd letter ---- Surya

4th letter ---- Aakash

5th letter ---- Yamraj

6th letter ---- Varun

7th letter ---- Vrihaspati

8th letter ---- Parjanya

9th letter ---- Indra

10th letter ---- Gandharva

11th letter ---- Poosha

12th letter ---- Mitra

13th letter ---- Twashta

14th letter ---- Vasu

15th letter ---- Marudganas

16th letter ---- Soma

17th letter ---- Angira

18th letter ---- Vishwadeva

19th letter ---- Ashwini kumar

20th letter ---- Prajapati

21st letter ---- All the deities

22nd letter ---- Rudra

23rd letter ---- Brahma

24th letter ---- Vishnu

The ritual called 'nyas' is performed mentally establishing different words of the Gayatri mantra in the various parts of his body as follows,

AUM bhuh --- in the heart,
AUM bhuvah --- in the head,
AUM swah --- in the top-knot (shikha),
AUM tatsaviturvarenyam --- in the whole body,
AUM bhargodevasya dhimahi --- in both the eyes
AUM dhiyo yo nah prachodayat --- in both the hands.

The Gayatri Mantra is the form of eternal truth. It is the heart of all beings and the eternal Ved Mantra. All the four Vedas have originated from this mantra.

AUM consists following,

Bhur is existence,

Bhuvah is the elements,

Svah is the Atma of everything, Maha is greatness and light,

Tat is Brahman (the absolute). Tapah is all knowledge, Satyam is supremacy and internal wisdom. This tantra connects the three letters of Aum to the seven worlds. Tat, refers to the first cause of all substance, as fire in the circle of the sun and is supreme Brahman.

Savituhu is the source of all living beings.

Varenyam is the excellent one who receives adoration.

Bhargha destroys sin.

Devasya means it is full of light, while

Dheemahi refers to knowledge being golden and always within the sun.

Dhiyo means Buddhi.

Yo stands for energy (tejas).

The meaning of the Gayatri Mantra is as follows,

TAT - SUCCESS
SA - BRAVERY
VI - MAINTENANCE
TUR - WELFARE
VA - MARYADA
RE - SELF RESTRAINT
NI - SFUTA
YAM - TAP
BHAR - MEDHA
GO - FOR SIGHT
DE - YOGMAYA
VA - AWAKENING
SYA - YOGINI
DHEE - CREATION
MA - DHARINI
HI - SWEETNESS
DHI - PRABHAVA
YO - IDEAL
YO - OOSHMA
NAHA - COURAGE
PRA - DRASHYA
CHO - WISDOM
DA - NIRANJAN
YAT - SERVICE

3. Are the Gods of Hinduism really married?

According to Hindu traditional mythological stories, it is often narrated that God is depicted with a spouse. Nevertheless, on a profound philosophical level, the Supreme Being is neither male nor female and is therefore not married. Idealistically, it is constantly stressed that God and God's energy are One, and the metaphor of the inseparable divine couple serves only to illustrate this Oneness. Hindu devotees who realize the advanced philosophy search for God in their minds while worshipping God in the temples also.

In Hinduism God is represented as potential energy, and His spouse, Sakthi as kinetic energy and is shown to incarnate as **Brahma and Saraswathy, Vishnu and Lakshmi** etc. The tales, called Puranas, have long been the basis of dance, plays and storytelling around the fire to all. The stories illustrate how a family should live, how they should raise their children, and much more. Hinduism was conveyed orally through stories and parables.

In actual fact, attaining to that Godly level of being is one of the mystical goals of yoga. This is accomplished by blending the feminine and masculine currents, ida and pingala, into the spiritual current, sushumna, in the center of the spine within each individual.

Devotees know that the Gods do not marry and the incidents in the Puranic stories are merely symbolical. This unity is illustrated in the traditional icon of Ardhanarishvara (Siva as half man and half woman), and is the representation that Siva and Sakthi are one, that Sakthi is the energy of Siva. The soul itself is neither male nor female.

4. What are Jyotirlinga temples?

Linga Purana narrates that, once Lord Brahma and Lord Vishnu started arguing over, who was the Supreme Being. Unexpectedly, there appeared a Sivalinga in front of them as an enormous column of fire. Both Lord Brahma and Lord Vishnu then decided, to find out the top and the base of the column of fire and whoever returned first would be acknowledged as supreme. Lord Vishnu assumed the form of a boar and went downwards while Lord Brahma, assumed the form of a swan, flew upwards. They searched for months but in unsuccessful returned. Then Lord Siva appeared in the column of fire. Lord Brahma and Lord Vishnu realized their mistake and accepted Siva as the Supreme Being. The Sivalinga symbolizes that column of fire as 12 Jyotirlingas.

There are twelve Jyotirlingas where Lord Siva appeared in the form of Jyothi (glowing beam of light) lingam. These twelve Jyotirlingas are mentioned in the Dwadasa Jyotirlinga Stotra..

The Dwadasa Jyotirlinga temples are given below:.

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|
| i. Vaidyanath Jyotirlinga | vii. Somnath |
| ii. Bhimashankara | viii. Trayembakeswar |
| iii. Kedarnath | ix. Rameshwaram |
| iv. Mahakaleswar | x. Nageswar |
| v. Mallikarjuna | xi. Kashi Vishwanath |
| vi. Omkareshwar | xii. Grishneswar |

5. Can you get me the names of 33 devthas?

The following is list of 33 devthas:-

8 vasus-

1. agni,
2. prithvi,

3. vaayu,
4. jala,
5. antriksh,
6. Dyuhu (light emitting heavenly bodies)
7. chandma,
8. nakshtra (stars which emit light),

11 Rudra-

9. Prann,
10. Apaana,
11. Vyan,
12. Samaana,
13. Udan,
14. Naag,
15. korma,
16. krikal,
17. Devdutt,
18. Dananjaye
19. jeevatma (soul).

12 Adithya - i.e, Twelve months.

20. Chaitra
21. Vaishākha
22. Jyāishtha
23. Āshādhā
24. Shrāvana
25. Bhādrapada
26. Āshvayuja
27. Kārtika
28. Mārgashīrsha
29. Pausa
30. Māgha
31. Phālguna
32. Indra (lightening/vidyut).
33. Prajapati

6. Get me Sri Ganesha Ashtottara Nāmavali in English transliteration and the translation?

Sri Ganesha a Ashtottara Nāmavali- The 108 Names of Sri Ganesha

Sri Ganesha Slokam

*gajaananaM bhuuta gaNaadi SevitaM
kapitha jaMbū phalasaara bhaxitam.h |
umaa sutaM shoka vinaasha kaaraNaM
namaami vighneshvara paada paN^kajam.h ||*

Salutations to Lord Ganesha who has an elephant head, who is attended by the band of his followers (the Bhootha ganam), who eats his favorite wood-apple(kapitha) and rose-apple fruits(Jumbu fruits), who is the son of Goddess Uma Devi, who is the cause of destruction of all sorrow. And I salute his (Lord Vigneshwara) feet which are like lotus.

1. Aum Akhurathe namaha -Obeisances to One who has Mouse as His Charioteer
2. Aum Alampathe namaha -Obeisances to One who is Ever Eternal Lord
3. Aum Amithe namaha -Obeisances to One who is Incomparable Lord
4. Aum Anantachidrupamaya namaha -Obeisances to One who is Infinite and Consciousness Personified
5. Aum Avaneshaye namaha -Obeisances to One who is Lord of the whole World
6. Aum Avighnaya namaha -Obeisances to One who is Remover of Obstacles
7. Aum Balaganapathaye namaha -Obeisances to One who is Beloved and Lovable Child
8. Aum Bhalchandraya namaha – Obeisances to One who is Moon -Crested Lord
9. Aum Bheemaya namaha -Obeisances to One who is Huge and Gigantic
10. Aum Bhupathaye namaha -Obeisances to One who is Lord of the Gods
11. Aum Bhuvanpathe namaha -Obeisances to One who is God of the Gods
12. Aum Buddhinathaya namaha -Obeisances to One who is God of Wisdom
13. Aum Buddhipriyaya namaha -Obeisances to One who is Knowledge Bestower
14. Aum Buddhividhathaye namaha -Obeisances to One who is God of Knowledge
15. Aum Chathurbhujaya namaha -Obeisances to One who is One who has Four Arms
16. Aum Dhevadhevaya namaha -Obeisances to One who is Lord of All Lords
17. Aum Dhevanthakanashakarine namaha -Obeisances to One who is Destroyer of Evils And Asuras
18. Aum Dhevavrathaya namaha -Obeisances to One who is One who accepts all Penances
19. Aum Dhevendhrashike namaha -Obeisances to One who is Protector of All Gods
20. Aum Dharmikne namaha -Obeisances to One who is One who gives Charity
21. Aum Dhoomravarnaya namaha -Obeisances to One who is – Smoke Hued Lord
22. Aum Dhurjaya namaha -Obeisances to One who is Invincible Lord
23. Aum Dhvaimathure namaha -Obeisances to One who is One who has two Mothers
24. Aum Ekaaksharaya namaha -Obeisances to One who is He of the Single Syllable
25. Aum Ekadantaya namaha – Obeisances to One who is Single -Tusked Lord
26. Aum Ekadhrishthe namaha – Obeisances to One who is Single -Tusked Lord
27. Aum Eshanputhaya namaha -Obeisances to One who is Lord Shiva's Son
28. Aum Gadadharaya namaha -Obeisances to One who is One who has The Mace as His Weapon
29. Aum Gajakarne namaha -Obeisances to One who is One who has Eyes like an Elephant
30. Aum Gajananaya namaha – Obeisances to One who is Elephant - Faced Lord
31. Aum Gajananethaye namaha – Obeisances to One who is Elephant - Faced Lord
32. Aum Gajavakraya namaha -Obeisances to One who is Trunk of The Elephant
33. Aum Gajavaktrhaya namaha -Obeisances to One who is One who has Mouth like An Elephant
34. Aum Ganadhakshaya namaha -Obeisances to One who is Lord of All Ganas (Gods)
35. Aum Ganadhyakshine namaha -Obeisances to One who is Leader of All The Celestial Bodies
36. Aum Ganapathaye namaha -Obeisances to One who is Lord of All Ganas (Gods)
37. Aum Gaurisuthre namaha -Obeisances to One who is The Son of Gauri (Parvati)

38. Aum Gunine namaha -Obeisances to One who is One who is The Master of All Virtues
39. Aum Haridhraya namaha -Obeisances to One who is One who is Golden Coloured
40. Aum Herambaya namaha -Obeisances to One who is Mother's Beloved Son
41. Aum Kapile namaha -Obeisances to One who is Yellowish -Brown Coloured
42. Aum Kaveeshe namaha -Obeisances to One who is Master of Poets
43. Aum Krithaya namaha -Obeisances to One who is Lord of Music
44. Aum Kripalai namaha -Obeisances to One who is Merciful Lord
45. Aum Krishapingakshe namaha – Obeisances to One who is Yellowish -Brown Eyed
46. Aum Kshamakaramaya namaha -Obeisances to One who is The Place of Forgiveness
47. Aum Kshipraye namaha -Obeisances to One who is One who is easy to Appease
48. Aum Lambakarnaya namaha -Obeisances to One who is Large -Eared Lord
49. Aum Lambodaraya namaha -Obeisances to One who is The Huge Bellied Lord
50. Aum Mahabalaya namaha -Obeisances to One who is Enormously Strong Lord
51. Aum Mahaganapathaye namaha -Obeisances to One who is Omnipotent and Supreme Lord
52. Aum Maheshwaraya namaha -Obeisances to One who is Lord of The Universe
53. Aum Mangalamurthaya namaha -Obeisances to One who is All Auspicious Lord
54. Aum Manomyi namaha -Obeisances to One who is Winner of Hearts
55. Aum Mrithyuanjaya namaha -Obeisances to One who is Conqueror of Death
56. Aum Mundakaramaya namaha -Obeisances to One who is Abode of Happiness
57. Aum Mukthidaya namaha -Obeisances to One who is Bestower of Eternal Bliss
58. Aum Muusikvahanaya namaha -Obeisances to One who is One who has mouse As charioteer
59. Aum Nadapratithishthaye namaha -Obeisances to One who is One who Appreciates And Loves Music
60. Aum Namastheththi namaha -Obeisances to One who is Vanquisher of All Evils & Vices & Sins
61. Aum Nandanaya namaha -Obeisances to One who is Lord Shiva's Son
62. Aum Nideeshwaraya namaha -Obeisances to One who is Giver of Wealth and Treasures
63. Aum Aumkaraya namaha -Obeisances to One who is One who has the Form Of OM
64. Aum Pithambaraya namaha -Obeisances to One who is One who has Yellow -Coloured Body
65. Aum Pramodhye namaha -Obeisances to One who is Lord of All Abodes
66. Aum Prathameshwaraya namaha -Obeisances to One who is First Among All
67. Aum Purushe namaha -Obeisances to One who is The Omnipotent Personality
68. Aum Rakthye namaha -Obeisances to One who is One who has Red -Coloured Body
69. Aum Rudrapriyaya namaha -Obeisances to One who is Beloved Of Lord Shiva
70. Aum Sarvadhevathmaya namaha -Obeisances to One who is Acceptor of All Celestial Offerings
71. Aum Sarvasiddhantanye namaha -Obeisances to One who is Bestower of Skills And Wisdom
72. Aum Sarvathmaya namaha -Obeisances to One who is Protector of The Universe
73. Aum Shambhavyi namaha -Obeisances to One who is The Son of Parvati
74. Aum Shashivarnaya namaha -Obeisances to One who is One who has a Moon Like Complexion

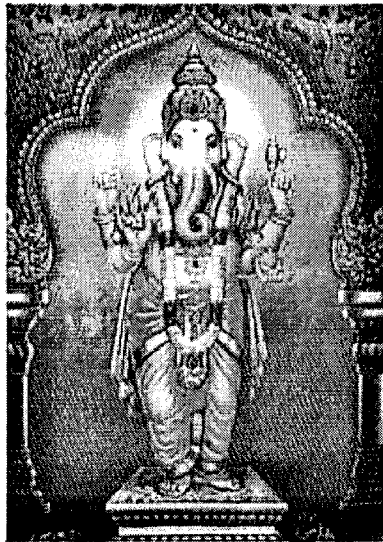
75. Aum Shoorpakarnaya namaha – Obeisances to One who is Large -Eared Lord
76. Aum Shubane namaha -Obeisances to One who is All Auspicious Lord
77. Aum Shubhagunakanaye namaha -Obeisances to One who is One who is The Master of All Virtues
78. Aum Shwetaya namaha -Obeisances to One who is One who is as Pure as the White Colour
79. Aum Siddhidhataye namaha -Obeisances to One who is Bestower of Success & Accomplishments
80. Aum Siddhipriya namaha -Obeisances to One who is Bestower of Wishes and Boons
81. Aum Siddhivinayakaya namaha -Obeisances to One who is Bestower of Success
82. Aum Skandapurvajaya namaha -Obeisances to One who is Elder Brother of Skand (Lord Kartik)
83. Aum Sumukhaya namaha -Obeisances to One who is Auspicious Face
84. Aum Sureshwaraya namaha -Obeisances to One who is Lord of All Lords
85. Aum Swaroopaya namaha -Obeisances to One who is Lover of Beauty
86. Aum Tharune namaha -Obeisances to One who is Ageless
87. Aum Uddandaya namaha -Obeisances to One who is Nemesis of Evils and Vices
88. Aum Umaputhraya namaha -Obeisances to One who is The Son of Goddess Uma (Parvati)
89. Aum Vakrathundaya namaha -Obeisances to One who is Curved Trunk Lord
90. Aum Varaganapathye namaha -Obeisances to One who is Bestower of Boons
91. Aum Varapradaye namaha -Obeisances to One who is Granter of Wishes and Boons
92. Aum Varadhavinayakaya namaha -Obeisances to One who is Bestower of Success
93. Aum Veeraganapathaye namaha -Obeisances to One who is Heroic Lord
94. Aum Vidhyavaridhine namaha -Obeisances to One who is God of Wisdom
95. Aum Vighnaharaya namaha -Obeisances to One who is Remover of Obstacles
96. Aum Vignarthaya namaha -Obeisances to One who is Demolisher of Obstacles
97. Aum Vighnarajaya namaha -Obeisances to One who is Lord of All Hindrances
98. Aum Vighnarajendraya namaha -Obeisances to One who is Lord of All Obstacles
99. Aum Vighnavinashinyi namaha -Obeisances to One who is Destroyer of All Obstacles
100. Aum Vigneshwaraya namaha -Obeisances to One who is Lord of All Obstacles
101. Aum Vikathya namaha -Obeisances to One who is Huge and Gigantic
102. Aum Vinayakaya namaha -Obeisances to One who is Lord of All
103. Aum Vishwamukhaya namaha -Obeisances to One who is Master of The Universe
104. Aum Vishwarajaya namaha -Obeisances to One who is King of The World
105. Aum Yagnakaya namaha -Obeisances to One who is Acceptor of All Sacred & Sacrificial Offerings
106. Aum Yashaskaranyaya namaha -Obeisances to One who is Bestower of Fame and Fortune
107. Aum Yashvasinyi namaha -Obeisances to One who is Beloved and Ever Popular Lord
108. Aum Yogadhipaya namaha -Obeisances to One who is The Lord of Meditation

Kshethra Vinayagar

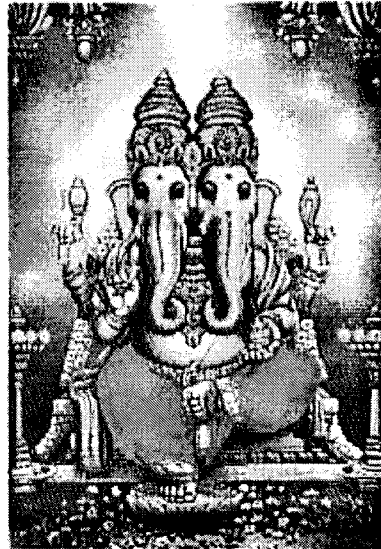


32 forms of Vinayagar

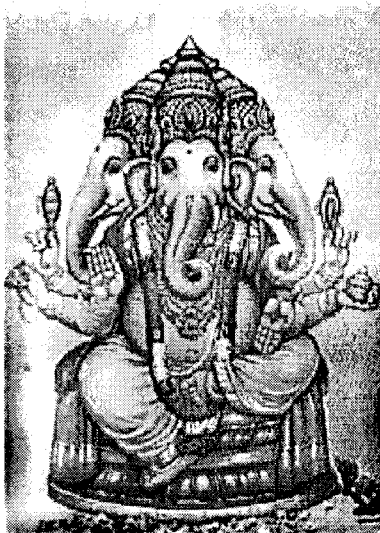
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Thuvimuga Ganapathy



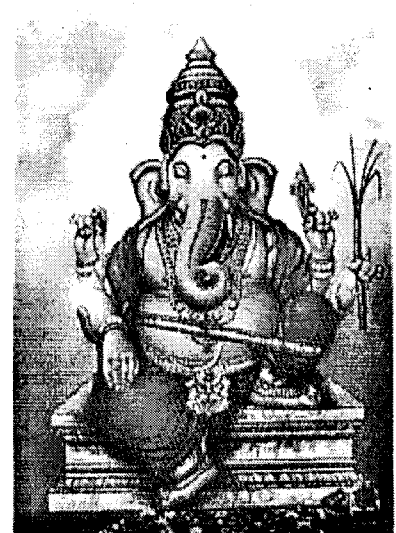
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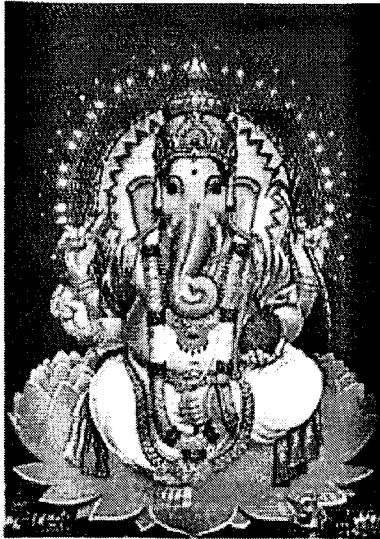
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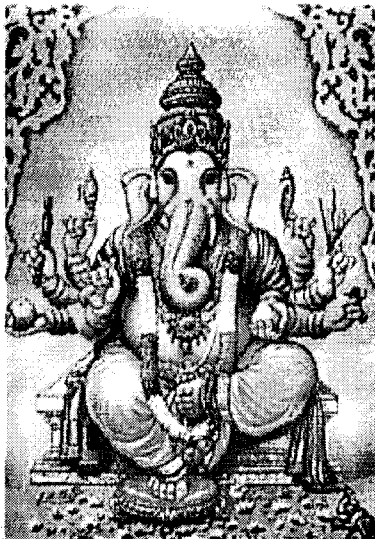
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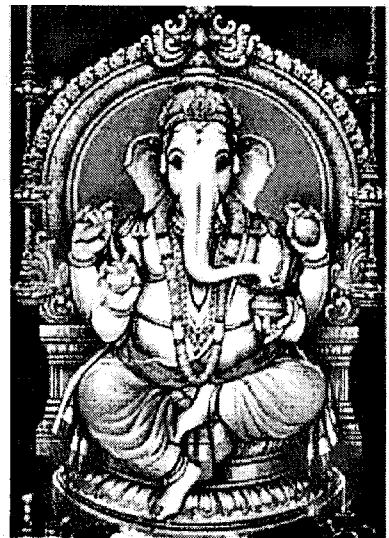
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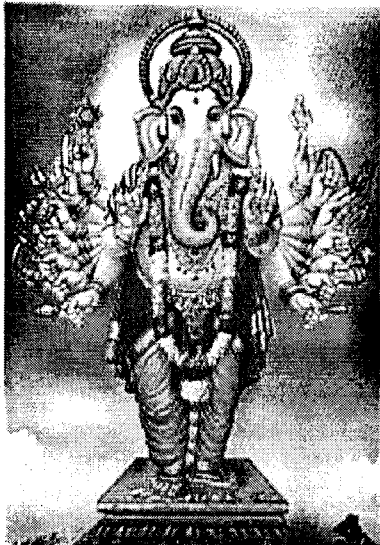
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Bakthi Ganapathy



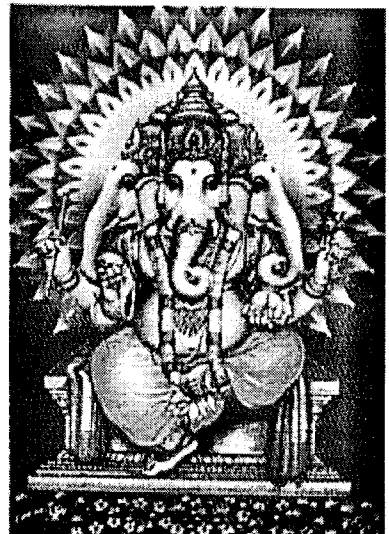
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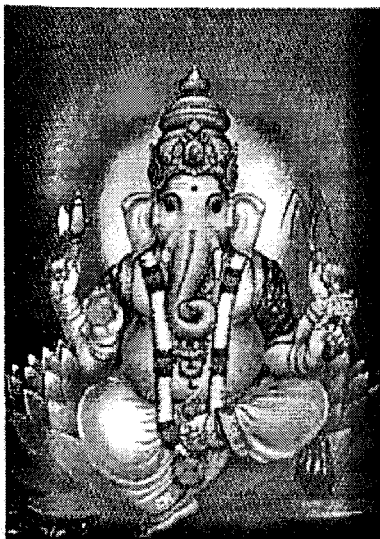
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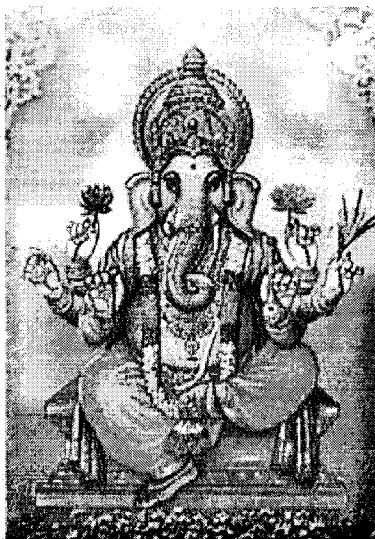
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Sithi Ganapathy



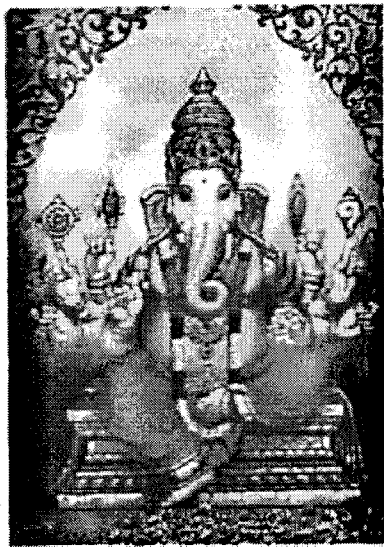
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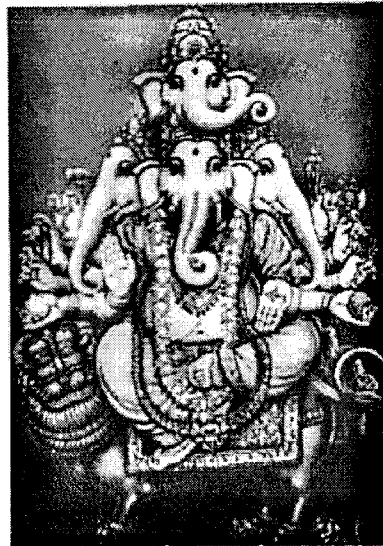
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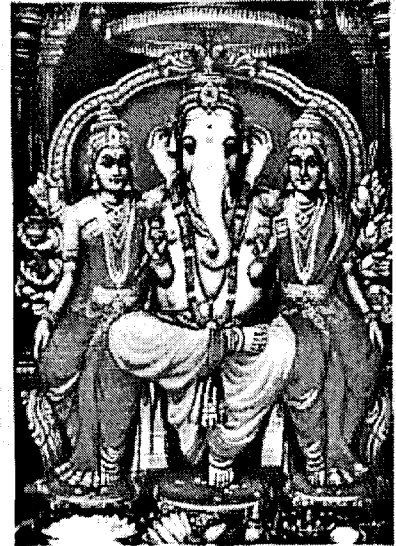
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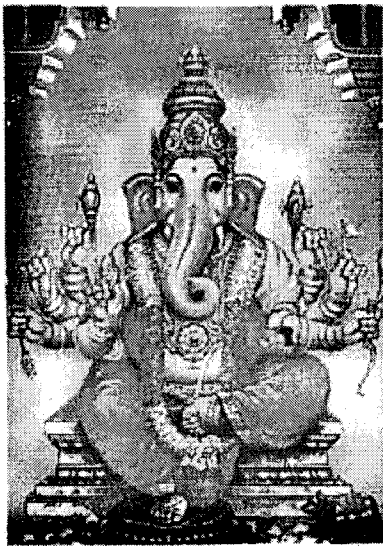
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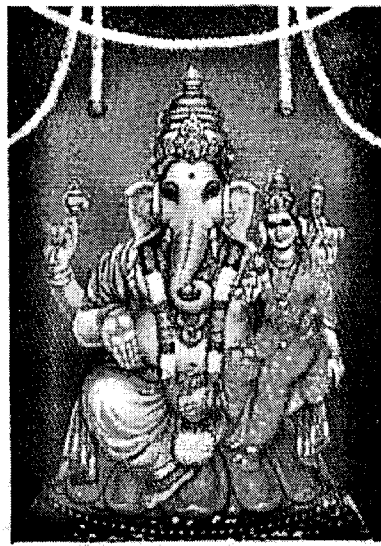
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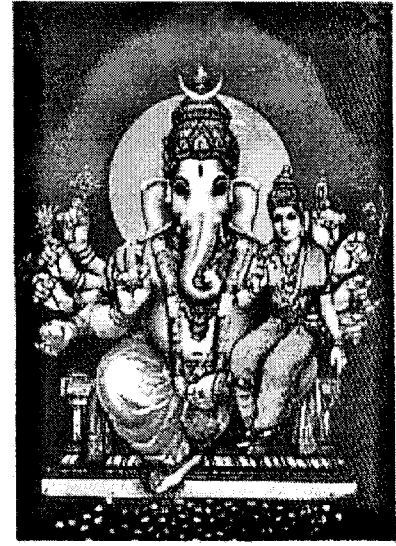
Durga Ganapathy



Sankatahara Ganapathy



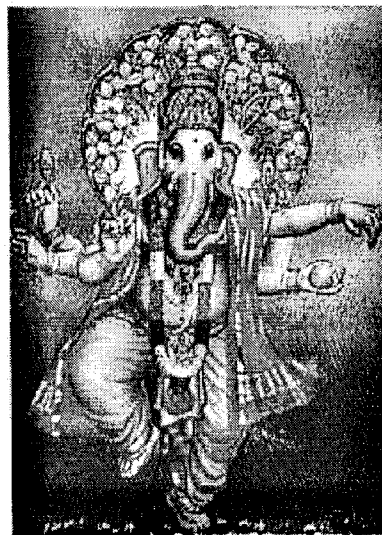
Maha Ganapathy



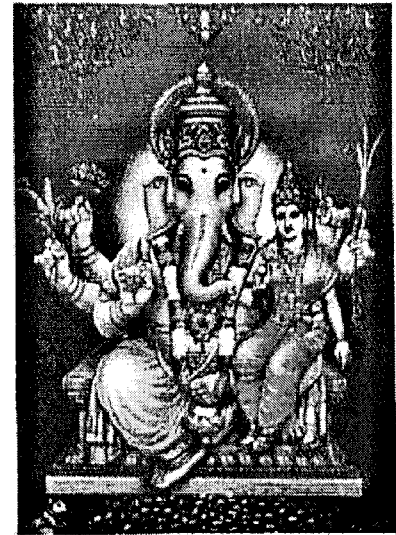
Vijaya Ganapathy



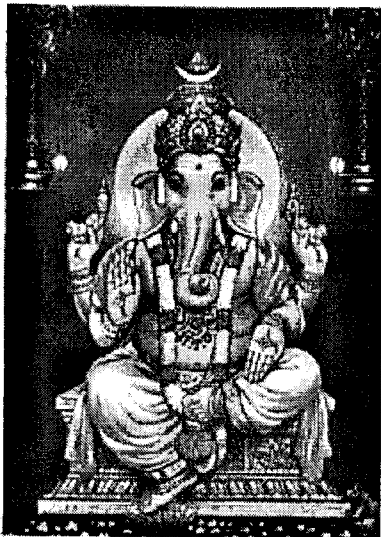
Nirutha Ganapathy



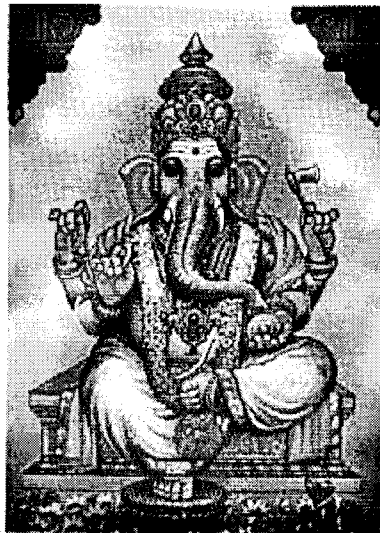
Oorthuva Ganapathy



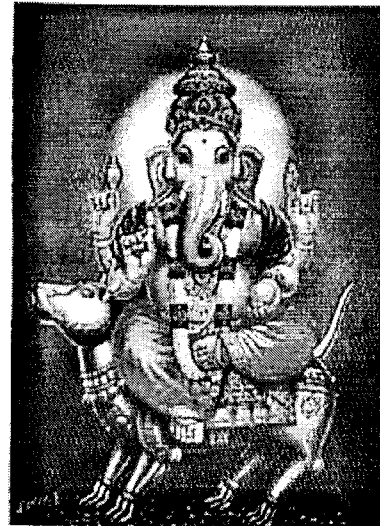
Yegatchara Ganapathy



Yegandantha Ganapathy



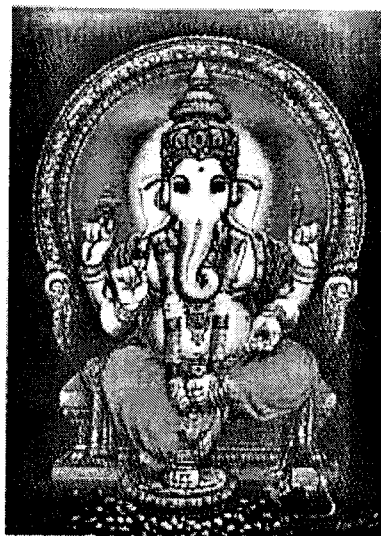
Shrishti Ganapathy



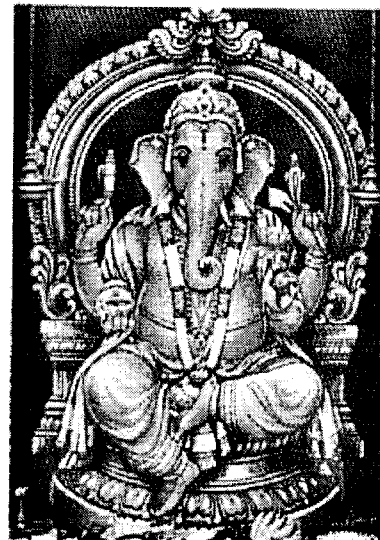
Uthanda Ganapathy



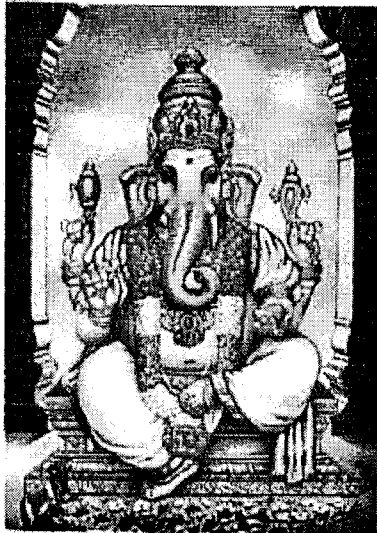
Renamosana Ganapathy



Vara Ganapathy



Threyashra Ganapathy



Kshipraprasade Ganapathy



Harithira Ganapathy

